(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government had sought the views of the Election Commission on the recommendation of the Goswami Committee for giving statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct, violation of which to be made an electoral offence. The Election Commission is, however, not in favour of giving statutory backing to the provisions of the Model Code of Conduct.

Irregularities in voters list

†1519. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL. Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of foreign citizens have got their names registered in the voters list;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action being taken to remove such bogus voters; and

(c) the States with maximum number of bogus voters?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) to (c) The Election Commission of India has informed that as per the provisions of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, only Indian citizens are eligible for inclusion in the electoral rolls. However, sometimes during intensive revision (House to House enumeration) or summary revision (the period of filing claims and objections), names of some ineligible persons who do not fulfil the qualification of Indian citizenship find their way into the electoral roll due to false information provided by the persons. As such no data of foreign citizens who have got their names registered in electoral roll is available with the Commission. Whenever such cases of wrongful inclusion come to the notice of the Electoral Registration authorities, immediate action is taken to remove such names from the electoral roll.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, in the State of Assam, the electors whose citizenship is either doubtful or disputed, their cases are referred to the appropriate authorities for determining their citizenship status. Their names are, however, not deleted from the electoral roll but they are not allowed to cast the vote till their cases are favourably disposed off by the appropriate authorities. These electors are called 'D' voters and letter 'D' is marked against their entries in the electoral rolls to identify them.

Constitution of Delimitation Commission

1520. SHRI SILVIUS CONDPAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delimitation Commission has already been constituted for delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies for SCs/STs communities?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delimitation Commission was constituted under section 3 of the Delimitation Act, 2002 on 12th July, 2002 for the delimitation of all Parliamentary Constituencies and the Assembly Constituencies except in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Section 4 of the said Act, *inter alia,* provides that the Delimitation Commission will be responsible for readjustment of the division of each State into territorial constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of the People and to the State Legislative Assemblies on the basis of the census figure as ascertained at the census held in the year 2001.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to increase the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. It may, however, be noted that according to the relevant provisions of the Constitution and the Delimitation Act, 2002, the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes may increase or decrease depending purely on the ratio of the Scheduled